

## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

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THE DAILY HERALD, two cents per copy; \$1 per annum. The WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at the rate of \$1 per copy; \$4 per annum in advance. The HERALD is sent by mail to all parts of the United States, at the rate of \$1 per copy; \$4 per annum in advance. The HERALD is sent by mail to all parts of the United States, at the rate of \$1 per copy; \$4 per annum in advance.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, selected from all quarters of the world, if sent, will be forwarded free. But our Foreign Correspondents are particularly requested to send all letters and papers, and to send them by the most direct route.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street—ITALIAN OPERA—HARRIS OF ST. PETERSBURG.

NIRLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—LA PETE CHAMPERE—MAGIC FLAME.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—MUTE SLY—GREEN MONSTER—SWISS SWAINS.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street—DOT—BOATMAN AND WAGTAIL.

LAURA KERN'S THEATRE, 624 Broadway—WORLD AND STAGE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—A CURTAIN FOR THE HEARTACHE—LOVE LOVES—MY PRECIOUS HEIST.

BARON'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway—AFRICAN—SEVEN CLERKS—NO. EVENING—PLAYING DUTCHMAN—VILLAGE ARTISAN.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 441 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &amp;c.—RAILROAD SNASH UP.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics Hall, 472 Broadway—DUTCHMAN, SONGS, DANCES, &amp;c.—DUTCHMAN'S LARK.

NIRLO SALOON, Broadway—J. E. HAWK'S DRAWING ROOM ENTERTAINMENT.

New York, Friday, September 16, 1859.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

Owing to the great increase of our advertising business, we are compelled to ask our advertising friends to come to our aid and help us to get our paper to press. This they can accomplish by sending in their advertisements as early as possible in the day and evening as possible. All advertisements should be handed in before nine o'clock at night. Those handed in after that hour will have to take their chance as regards classification.

The News.

The Democratic State Convention at Syracuse concluded its business yesterday, after a session of two days duration. The particulars of the conflict on Wednesday between the Mozart Hall and Albany Regency factions—the secession of the first named, the nomination of a ticket for State officers by them, and their programme for choosing delegates to the Charleston Convention upon the district system—have already been laid before our readers; as also the fact that the Albany Regency party decided that the State Convention should appoint the delegates to the Charleston Convention. The most important question before the State Convention—the selection of delegates to Charleston—having been decided, the Convention made up a list of candidates for State officers without any serious difficulty. Annexed we give the tickets now before the people:

MOHAWK HALL, DEMOCRATIC.  
Secretary—D. R. Floyd Jones, of Queens.  
Comptroller—Samuel E. Church, of Orleans.  
Attorney General—Lyman Tremain, of Albany.  
State Engineer—Van R. Richmond, of Wayne.  
Treasurer—Isaac Vanderpool, of Erie.  
Canal Commissioner—Wm. J. Skinner, of Herkimer.  
State Prison Inspector—Noble S. Elderkin, of St. Lawrence.

ALBANY REGISTRY, DEMOCRATIC.  
Secretary—D. R. Floyd Jones, of Queens.  
Comptroller—Samuel E. Church, of Orleans.  
Attorney General—Lyman Tremain, of Albany.  
State Engineer—Van R. Richmond, of Wayne.  
Treasurer—Isaac Vanderpool, of Erie.  
Canal Commissioner—Wm. J. Skinner, of Herkimer.  
State Prison Inspector—Noble S. Elderkin, of St. Lawrence.

The Massachusetts Democratic State Convention was held yesterday. Benjamin F. Butler was nominated for Governor, together with a full complement of candidates for other State officers, and Caleb Cushing and other Douglas men were chosen to the Charleston Convention.

Our Chilean correspondents, writing from Valparaiso on the 15th of August, give a very interesting résumé of the progress of events in that republic. There was a lull in the political world, and trade had improved in consequence. Several of the conspirators in the revolutionary movement of February last had had their death sentence commuted to that of exile, and some of them had already left the country. Owing to internal dissensions in the different States there was a very poor prospect of the formation of the grand "South American Union," spoken of by some persons lately. The news of United States war vessels being sent out in order to support the claims of American citizens for redress of grievances and compensation for actual outrages, had created quite a sensation. Government was, unwisely it was thought, about to substitute a paper currency for that of hard specie. M. John Bello, Secretary of the Chilean Legation at Washington, had been appointed Charge d'Affaires to Washington. M. Bello is a literary man, but of no great diplomatic acquirements. Manuel Carvallo was appointed Minister to France, with a special mission to King Leopold of Belgium as referee in the claim case of the American ship Franklin. The claims of Albert Briggs, the owner and master of the American brig Townsend Jones, and that of the family of the late Horatio Gates Jones, were all warmly pressed by the United States Minister. The family of Mr. Jones demand \$70,000 for his being murdered by the military of the State. An American line of mail steamers from Panama to Valparaiso is again loudly called for, owing to the official discourtesy of the commanders of the English vessels to the persons in charge of United States postal matter at the former place. England has, however, a very strong hold on Chile by means of her holding government bonds for the loan of fifteen millions of dollars contracted in London.

Our correspondent on board the United States ship Cyane, dating from the harbor of Realejo, Costa Rica, on the 31st of August, furnishes some interesting details concerning the late revolution in that State and the expulsion of President Mora. He met the Bishop with a number of priests at that point returning home by invitation of the new government. The revolutionary movement in San Salvador, Guatemala, Costa Rica and Nicaragua, would, he thought, prove very destructive to the interests of the people, and tend to prove still more

clearly that the Central Americans could not manage their own affairs. In Nicaragua transit diplomacy M. Rely was still abroad, but it was thought he would never carry out his treaty stipulations.

Our letters and files from Central and South America by the North Star were detained for over thirty-six hours on the steamer before being sent to the Post Office; thus they did not reach us until yesterday evening—a very serious inconvenience.

The bark Rebeck, Captain Chase, reached this port from Rio Janeiro yesterday morning. She left Rio on the 14th of August, thus making the run from port to port in the unusually short time of thirty-two days. Captain Chase reports there is but little coffee arriving from Rio Janeiro, in consequence of its being held very high at that place, and consignees who sell do so at a loss.

Late accounts from Yucatan state that the country was tranquil, although in some districts the Indians continued to commit depredations, burning and sacking ranches, and murdering the persons residing thereon.

By the arrival of the overland mail we have news from San Francisco to the 23d ult., two days later than the advices brought via the Isthmus. Business continued dull, and the prices of merchandise unaltered. Favorable reports continued to be received from the mining districts. No arrivals from Atlantic ports are reported. The Mohave Indians were still very troublesome, and nothing but severe chastisement would reduce them to subjection.

A riot of rather formidable proportions took place at Manchester, N. H., on Wednesday evening last, between the firemen, who were holding a tournament at that place, and a gang of gamblers. Some trouble having occurred between them, the firemen assembled at night, attacked the premises occupied by the gamblers, and after hard fighting, took possession, ransacked the premises, and smashed the furniture; two other houses, supposed to be occupied by gamblers, were also demolished. The mob then attacked the American Hotel, the windows of which were broken and other damage done. Here they were addressed by several firemen, who begged them to desist from their work of destruction, which they were finally induced to do. An account of the riot will be found among our despatches this morning.

Ex-United States Senator James Cooper, of Pennsylvania, has recently addressed a letter to his friends and the public on the questions of cheap postage and protection for the iron interest. He is in favor of reducing our rate of postage to correspond with that of Great Britain, and the establishment of a national factory for the more economical supply of stamps and stamped envelopes. As regards the iron interest, he is of opinion that should Congress afford it adequate protection against foreign competition it will outstrip in magnitude every other interest in the country. No one will venture to dispute the logic of Mr. Cooper on this point, we apprehend, although many will hesitate to afford the "adequate protection" desired by the Pennsylvania iron masters.

The New York Sanitary Association, although an advertisement appeared in nearly all the daily papers that a special meeting would be held yesterday evening in room No. 19 Cooper Institute, at eight o'clock, did not meet. No organization was formed, owing to some cause or other. About six gentlemen only were present. After waiting three-quarters of an hour no additions were made to their number, and the present adjourned, without appointing a chairman or calling the meeting to order in any manner whatever.

Portions of the northern part of the State of New York were visited by a hard frost, and snow and hail storms, on Wednesday night. The cold was extremely rigorous, considering the season of the year, and potatoes and other roots and vines suffered severely. In this city at sunrise yesterday morning the thermometer stood at 48, while in Boston at the same period of the day it marked as low as 38.

The father of "Little Ella Burns," the precocious dramatic reader, has procured from Judge Davies, of the Supreme Court, a writ of habeas corpus for the recovery of the custody of his daughter. The hearing on the writ is to take place this forenoon. The father's name is Francis S. Witten, and he is a police officer of Cincinnati.

There being only nine Councilmen present at the call of the roll last evening, the Board adjourned till Monday next.

The cotton market was firmer yesterday, and closed at about 1/2c better than it was at the beginning of the week. The sales embraced about 1,200 to 1,300 bales, on the basis of our revised quotations in another column. The receipts of flour were large and the market was heavy, with prices closed at 10c to 1 1/2c per barrel lower, especially for State and Western brands. Southern flour was in steady demand and prices less affected, while sales were made to a fair extent. What was in larger supply, and under the pressure to realize, prices gave way from 5c to 7c per bushel, with a fair amount of sales. Corn was rather scarce and firmer, while sales were tolerably free at 82c to 83c for mixed Western, chiefly at the latter figure. Rye sold at 70c, while barley was nominal. Pork was firmer, with sales of mess at \$15 to \$15 1/2c, and small lots were reported at \$15 25, and prime at \$10 43 to \$10 50. Beef was in some better request at unchanged prices, while lard was steady. We learn that the British government contracts only exclude American pork and beef. Some papers have stated that both have been excluded, which is not the fact. It is said that this discrimination in favor of home fed pork has not grown out of any undue prejudice against the American article, but because hogs in this country are not fed upon a nutritious food from the start or until they are of a proper size for slaughtering. They are supposed to run at large in a lean condition until within two or three months before their slaughter, during which they are fed to exorcise with corn and other forcing food, which imparts fatness and fatness without solidity, and hence the product becomes less valuable and durable than the home made, including that of Ireland. No country can supply better beef than the Western States, and especially Cleveland and Chicago, when the proper selections of cattle are made and necessary care taken in packing it. Chicago extra prime mess beef has both American and European reputation. We understand that the British Admiralty night last carried out proposals to the British Admiralty for supplying beef under the late advertisement for tenders. Sugars were quite active yesterday, and the sales embraced about 2,600 hds., and in the neighborhood of 4,000 boxes, on terms stated in another column. Freight was firmer. The enhanced views of ship-owners, however, tended to restrict engagements. Some vessels which have been laid up have been removed to the business docks preparatory to loading. Several ships have also been engaged, have left or are preparing to go, to Southern ports to load with cotton. To Liverpool cotton was engaged yesterday at 7 3/4c, and cheese at 20c.

The Democratic Convention and its Results.

The sum and substance of the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention at Syracuse amounts to this: the two or three factions into which the party is split have nominated the same State ticket, but divided about the manner of sending delegates to Charleston, and had a fight worthy of the antecedents of Tammany Hall and the Albany Regency.

What first strikes every person on reading an account of the proceedings is the vulgar insolence and brutal rowdiness which characterized the Convention. It is disgraceful to the democratic party and to a civilized community. It is a reproach to our free institutions, and gives occasion to their enemies to blaspheme the principles of human freedom. It is a stumbling block in the way of democracy advancing either among the nations of this continent or Europe, and the fellows who play these rowdy parts, and those who from behind the scenes set them on, are only fit to be galley slaves, and if they were all in Siberia they would

be in the atmosphere most suited for them, and the country would be vastly benefited by their absence. It would have been a lucky thing if at the riot at Wielding Hall they had disposed of each other as effectually and as completely as did the famous Kilkenny cats. This brutality is worthy of Confidence Cassidy and his masters. It is of a piece with their base treachery in the case of the Wise Donnelly letter, and of their political history and conduct for many years. The violence grew out of the fraud, and both are characteristic of the Albany slaughter house and the coal hole of Tammany Hall.

But what was it all about? Was there any principle involved, or were there any measures or even any men in question, to induce the shoulder-hitters and bullies to resort to their peculiar knock-down arguments? Was it an honest, though a vulgar and disreputable fight? Nothing of the kind. The whole and sole bone of contention was, which of the factions should have the delegates to Charleston in order to control the federal spoils from 1861 to 1865. The faction of Confidence Cassidy & Co. take time by the forelock, and pack the delegation to Charleston on the spot. Delay might prove dangerous; they want to make a sure thing of it, and to arrange their plans beforehand for selling the democracy of this State to the highest bidder. The policy of the other faction is to have the representation of the State at Charleston emanate from the popular vote by Congressional districts. This is true popular sovereignty, and will be a wise and safe settlement at Charleston, where Wise and the men of the South will have something to say on the subject. In what way it may be disposed of we have no interest and do not care.

The fight as to who shall have the delegates at the National Convention, and who shall have the federal spoils in 1861, and for four years thereafter, is adjourned to Charleston. But not so the battle for the spoils in New York State, which must be fought this fall. All the democratic factions agree upon a single ticket, and in that contest will unite against the republicans. As far as the interests of the State are concerned, it is of no sort of consequence whether the democratic ticket or the republican ticket draw the prize. The leaders of both factions are alike, as much so as any two packs of hungry wolves or any two flocks of greedy cormorants. The design of both is to plunder the public as soon as they can get a chance. It is merely a race between them to see who shall get hold of the canals, which they will sell to themselves the first moment they can. The railroad interest predominates in the councils of both, and the canals, which have been so many years a source of common plunder for the two Albany Regencies, will be devoured wholesale at last by the railroad interest, no matter which Regency rules the roost.

It is, therefore, a matter of indifference to the people of the State, as far as its special interests are concerned, which of the two party tickets may turn out successful. But in a national point of view, and to the country at large, it makes a vast difference. For the republican ticket represents the ideas and interests of William H. Seward, and if that ticket should prove victorious it will be the harbinger of a disastrous result in 1860. Then may we expect the commencement of that "irrepressible conflict" which Mr. Seward has threatened between "the antagonistic and enduring forces" of the North and the South, and which must end in dividing the Union into two nations, with all the attendant consequences.

Although, therefore, as far as the municipal and local interests of the State, it is of no importance which of the two parties, the democracy or the republicans, win the fall elections, the solid interests of the country—its trade and commerce, its greatness and commanding position as regards foreign nations, and that general prosperity which has hitherto marked its career in despite of the corruption and plunder of political parties—all these considerations are involved in the coming contest, and every conservative man, every man who desires to see the integrity of the Union maintained, and to prevent the train of disasters which must follow its dissolution as certainly as night follows day, ought to vote for the democratic ticket on national and patriotic grounds. It is possible that treason may triumph, and that the treachery and brutal violence exhibited by the leaders of the democratic party may have a demoralizing effect, and drive many disgusted democrats into the ranks of the republicans and keep others away from the polls, so as to place the ominous star of W. H. Seward in the ascendant. And then what the Regency have sown they shall also reap, and even-handed justice commend the ingredients of their poisoned chalice to their own lips.

But notwithstanding the treachery and rascality of Judas Iscariot Cassidy, who sold Governor Wise to be crucified between two thieves, and notwithstanding the frauds and corruption of the whole gang of political Peter Funks in the Albany Regency, we hope for a happier and better result than the triumph of the principles and policy announced in the Rochester manifesto of William H. Seward.

The Herald and the Sunday Question—Another Quadrilateral Blunder.

An obscure journal in this city, chiefly remarkable for the manner in which its conductors, the Honorable Jefferson Brick Raymond and the Reverend Caleb Beebe-Melchisedek Huribut, manage to muddle and mix up every question of the day, from the famous Italian quadrilateral down to the most petty local affair, has committed one of its characteristic blunders in discussing the views of the HERALD on the Sunday question.

Whether running away from Solferino, hat in hand, ten miles across a dusty country, or at home, enlightening the public with his lucid views upon the questions of the day, the Honorable Jefferson Brick Raymond and his quadrilateral coadjutor, the Reverend Caleb Melchisedek Huribut, betray a refreshing disregard of the facts in the case. They are as crooked as the elbows of the Mincio themselves; and although it would be a moral impossibility to correct their blundering, which appears to be chronic, we may still endeavor to straighten them a little with regard to the Sunday question, upon which they have turned and twisted and shuffled and blundered about in the most entertaining way.

It is assumed in the quadrilateral criticism of our position upon the question referred to, that the HERALD has habitually argued that the State laws compel a religious observance of the first day of the week—that we have argued in favor of repealing all laws which pro-

hibit gambling, drunkenness, disorderly conduct and general debauchery, which society should prevent and punish as severely upon one day as another. This is not true; neither have we ever favored the opening of theatres, shows or exhibitions on Sunday. We have believed in trying the experiment of free music in the Central Park on Sunday evening. Such concerts are given in the London parks, and are listened to by immense audiences, always orderly, quiet and decorous. We have urged to the best of our ability still another system, which prevails in London, where the Sabbath is even more rigorously observed than in New York. We refer to the cheap railway excursion trains, which carry passengers to all points within fifty miles of the metropolis, returning the same day. Here the city railways reap on that day their greatest harvest; but these are not sufficient to accommodate the overworked masses, who sigh for a little country air to refresh themselves, their pale wives and children, pent up in pestilential city lanes, and crowded into ill ventilated tenement houses. We have argued in favor of some innocent recreations for this class, in order to keep them from being led away to the grogshops, the gambling hell, and other vile resorts. As yet the police of this city, even with pious Pillsbury at their head, have not exterminated any of these dens from the metropolis. They are as accessible on Sunday as on any other day of the week, and are, of course, more dangerous on that day. Our position is, therefore, diametrically opposed to that which our quadrilateral cotemporary has manufactured and assumed for us. Plainly, we are for equal rights in the matter of enjoyments for rich and poor. If Mr. Coupon in the Fifth Avenue has his Sunday drive in his own carriage, his luxurious and sensuous music by hired artists in a splendid coach, why shall not his fellow citizen of the Five Points have his railway ride, his dinner in the green fields, and his music in the Central Park? Quite as humanizing, quite as religious, the latter, we dare say, as the former—perhaps more so.

As to the legal aspect of the question, we believe that what is good law on Monday is good law on Sunday, and vice versa. It has been assumed, however, that the statutes recognized the Sabbath from a religious point of view—an absurdity we have scouted. There is no warrant of law for the observance of the Sabbath after the Jewish fashion, nor is it authorized by the New Testament. That is the error of certain fanatics, which we have labored to dispel. And our position rests upon the bases that, there being no color of law, divine or human, to compel people to observe the Sabbath after the manner laid down by a self-constituted committee, or according to the dictates of exploded Puritanical prejudices, the assumption of such power is impudent and absurd in the highest degree.

That is the plain, common-sense view of the matter. And if the Hon. Jefferson Brick Raymond had not been frightened out of his wits at Solferino, and the Rev. Caleb Beebe-Melchisedek Huribut had not been utterly and hopelessly muddled in the elbows of the Mincio, they could understand it, as we fancy our readers do.

Let us hope that in time they may recover their wits sufficiently to read understandingly, however feebly and muddledly they may write.

The New Treaty with Mexico—Necessity for its Early Conclusion.

We learn from Washington that Mr. McLane is likely to use the whole of the two months' leave of absence granted him by the government, and that the new treaty with Mexico will lie in the pigeon holes of the State Department during that time, unless Senator Mata, the Mexican Minister, has received instructions to continue the negotiations at Washington.

It is to be hoped that he has received such instructions, and that the treaty will be at once concluded, and made ready to send to the Senate on the first day of the opening of Congress. If that is not done, all experience assures us that when the next President-making Congress once enters on the discussion of the qualifications of candidates and the dovetailing of platforms, it will find no time to take up the questions bearing on the highest interests of the country. This question of the new treaty with Mexico is one of the highest practical importance to every section of the Union. It secures to us the opening of the trans-isthmian route across Tehuantepec, and a right of way to the Gulf of California, on conditions that Mexico has never before been willing to concede, and which, being now the result of exceptional circumstances, may be again withdrawn. The opening of these routes is of far more importance to the commercial interests of this country than all the abstractions that party nonsense ever contemplated, and Mr. Buchanan has given a strong proof of his practical sagacity and wisdom in negotiating for them.

The accusations against the President, that he is seeking to protect the interest of any particular company, which our correspondent tells us are circulated in Washington, are pure nonsense. Mr. Buchanan comprehends too well the great merits of the subject to perill them in any effort to advance private interests. He has been liberal with Mexico because he knows that the best way to secure the safety of the Tehuantepec transit is to place the Mexican government in such a position that it can make it safe without the necessity of foreign aid. The object is to make the route so secure that capital shall feel confidence enough to construct the works necessary for the transit. This point cannot be obtained by simply stipulating that the United States government shall have the right to protect it in case of emergency. Our government is one of discussion, and not one of action, and twenty emergencies might rise and pass away before Congress would authorize the sending of a body of troops there. The President knows this, and he therefore seeks so to strengthen the government of Mexico as to enable it to act with energy, and to prevent the occurrence of any emergency such as is in question. If he were to insist on any demand that would lessen the moral power of the Mexican government in its domestic administration, he would defeat the very object he has in view, by giving a stimulus to the revolutionary element in Mexico, instead of enabling the constitutional government to subdue it. Capitalists would not find half the reason to feel confidence in the assurance that our government possessed the unrestricted right to protect them, that they would in the knowledge that Mexico had stipulated to protect them,

and that its government had the assurance of assistance from ours in so doing.

If the conclusion of the treaty is delayed by any adherence of the constitutional government to abstract notions merely, we hope that the practical good sense of Senator Mata, the Mexican Minister at Washington, and Senator Lerdo, the Mexican Secretary of the Treasury, who is now in this country, will be able to remove them. Let the negotiation, therefore, be at once brought to an end. This can be as well done at Washington as at Vera Cruz, and the presence of Mr. McLane here will be of advantage in such a course. We are confident that Mr. Buchanan has no wish to impose any conditions that would weaken, instead of strengthening, the constitutional government of Mexico, and that he will waive anything that might have that practical effect. What is wanted is early action on both sides before circumstances arise that may render useless what has already been accomplished by Mr. McLane. The treaty should by all means be ready for the action of the Senate before the Presidential question comes up there. Let us therefore have immediate action on it.

Journalism Which Pays—The Herald and its Contemporaries.

The progress of the newspaper press in the United States is without a precedent in the history of journalism. Its only parallel is that of the country itself. The first real impulse that it received was in the establishment of the penny papers, some five-and-twenty years ago, the HERALD being amongst the number. The penny press, if it did not satisfy all the intellectual requirements of the public, at least gave them some idea of what newspaper enterprise might accomplish. They became disgusted with the old drowsy Wall Street blanket sheets, and saw in the revolution that had taken place a promise of better things. The price charged, however, was too small to enable the new papers to keep pace with their expectations. In literary, as well as in commercial wares, a good article can only be supplied at a remunerative rate. To satisfy the public, to do justice to our interests, and to secure our personal independence, we raised the price of our journal to two cents. The community at once appreciated the wisdom of the step, and an immediate increase of patronage was the result. Since then the HERALD has continued to prosper rapidly, and has distanced all its competitors. The penny papers which had not the courage to follow its example have nearly all died out, with the exception of a few in Baltimore and Philadelphia, which owe a starveling existence less to their own merits than to the absence in those cities of any independent and enterprising journal to compete with them. In New York, we believe, there is one penny daily still left, an obscure sheet called the New York Sun. It was recently offered to a Wall Street broker for the modest little sum of one hundred thousand dollars, but he prudently resolved to wait a further decline in the price. He showed his sagacity in this, for its real value is not more than a quarter of the amount. Whatever it may have been worth some ten or fifteen years ago, the falling off in its receipts, caused by its obstinate adhesion to the old standard of prices, has brought it down to this estimate.

Whilst thus, one after the other, our old competitors are getting discouraged and quitting the field, the HERALD continues not only to increase in favor with the public, but to multiply its resources in a manner which, as we have said, is wholly unexampled in the history of the newspaper press. Keeping steadily in view the principle that advertising patronage is sure to follow circulation, our efforts have been directed to render the HERALD not only the first newspaper in this country, but one of the first in the world. We have spared no expense, we have shrunk from no personal toil, to present to our readers such an amount and such variety of intelligence as we will venture to say have never before been found combined in any daily journal. The result has been what we anticipated in a business point of view. Increase of circulation has led to increase of advertising patronage, and both have advanced pari passu with the increase of population, the increase of commerce, and the increase of New York itself. To show the unprecedented rapidity of this progress, and the splendid results to which it is likely to lead, we copy from our books a comparative view of the amounts received for advertisements during the corresponding periods embraced between the 6th of August and the 11th of September, 1858 and 1859:

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Amount for the week ending August 7, 1858 | \$2,709 35  |
| " " " " " " " " " " " "                   | 3,096 75    |
| " " " " " " " " " " " "                   | 3,330 99    |
| " " " " " " " " " " " "                   | 3,287 43    |
| " " " " " " " " " " " "                   | 3,216 24    |
| " " " " " " " " " " " "                   | 4,443 79    |
| Total amount received for six weeks       | \$20,754 15 |
| Average per week                          | \$3,459 03  |
| Amount for the week ending August 6, 1859 | \$4,119 28  |
| " " " " " " " " " " " "                   | 3,737 11    |
| " " " " " " " " " " " "                   | 4,112 16    |
| " " " " " " " " " " " "                   | 3,206 46    |
| " " " " " " " " " " " "                   | 4,707 71    |
| " " " " " " " " " " " "                   | 4,948 76    |
| Total amount received for six weeks       | \$24,831 45 |
| Average per week                          | \$4,138 58  |

It will be seen from the above that the advertisement receipts of the present season exhibit an increase of nearly twenty per cent over those of the same period last year. The latter, in their turn, showed an increase of nearly the same amount on the previous year's returns. In the same proportion our circulation continues year after year to keep pace with the impulse imparted to our advertising patronage. If the present rate of augmentation in both be maintained—and with the unrelaxed vigilance bestowed on all departments of our paper there can be no doubt that it will—must be evident to every business man that in the course of a very short time our aggregate annual receipts will amount to a million of dollars.

It must not be imagined, however, that we mean to put all the profits accruing from these large returns into our pockets. It has never been a characteristic of ours to measure with a niggardly hand the obligations that we owed to the public. Where they have shown that they have appreciated our exertions we have paid them largely and liberally with them, and paid them back by a heavy expenditure for each mark of their approbation. Thus the magnificent results which their good will and our own enterprise enable us to exhibit will only serve as a stimulus to redoubled exertions and outlay. We have a variety of improvements in contemplation, which will render the HERALD of the future as unlike our present issue as that of to-day is like the HERALD of twenty-five years ago. We shall, for instance, soon be compelled to commence

the publication of a triple sheet regularly and of a quadruple sheet occasionally. As a prominent feature amongst other innovations we purpose, during the next Congress, giving from five to six columns daily of a telegraphic report of the proceedings of the National Legislature, thus anticipating the indolent Washington papers from which the country is obliged to take these reports second-hand. This is enough of our new programme for the present. It will, we trust, wake up some of our contemporaries who are content to go to sleep on the small results which they have achieved.

Treasury Estimates and the Facts.

It is beginning to be discovered at the Treasury Department that the country is recovering from the depression of 1857-8, and that Mr. Secretary Cobb's estimates are not entitled to as much reliance as might be wished. It seems that both the receipts from customs and the expenditure for the public service are turning out very differently from his predictions; in a word, that Mr. Cobb's estimates for the current fiscal year are about as wide of the mark as his estimates for 1858 subsequently proved. The discovery curiously illustrates the rapid recovery of the country and the singular foresight of the Treasury Department.

On the 8th of December, 1857, Mr. Cobb sent to Congress his estimates for the fiscal year 1858, of which five months had then elapsed. Including the balance in the Treasury, which amounted to \$17,710,114, he estimated the ordinary receipts of that year from customs, lands and miscellaneous sources, at the sum of \$75,389,934. When the accounts of the year were made up, a year afterward, it turned out that these receipts had only amounted to \$67,983,983, and that the government had only been enabled to pay its way by the issue of Treasury notes. Mr. Cobb had made too little allowance for the economy, forced and voluntary, which was observed by the people at large after the crisis of 1857. The importations, and consequently the customs receipts, proved much less than he had expected.

Presently the tide turns. After two years of inaction and stagnation people begin to revive. Enormous cotton and grain crops restore prosperity to the South and West, and diffuse life and commerce throughout the country. Business springs up as rapidly as it had succumbed; the importations again begin to be enormous, and people consume more foreign fabrics than they did in 1857. Once more the event falsifies Mr. Cobb's predictions.

On the 6th of December last the report of the Secretary of the Treasury announced that the estimated revenue for the current fiscal year (1859-60) was \$69,063,298, including \$56,000,000 from customs, and \$7,063,298 balance in hand on July 1, 1859; the estimated expenditure, \$73,139,147; and the consequent deficit at the end of the year \$4,075,848. The year has now begun, and enough of the course of trade is seen to show that both receipts and expenditures will vary widely from these estimates, and that the balance at the end of the year will probably be a surplus, and not a deficit. It is estimated that the great crops of the West and South will enable the people to take of foreign goods this fiscal year \$390,000,000 worth, which, at the average rate of duty, would yield the Treasury a sum of \$62,400,000, not \$56,000,000, as stated by Mr. Cobb. The expenditures, it now appears, will not exceed \$63,300,000, instead of \$73,139,147; and, by this showing, there should be a balance of nearly \$14,000,000 in the Treasury on 1st July, 1860, instead of a deficit of \$4,000,000.

The prospect is cheering indeed, and should redouble the caution of those whom periods of great inflation and great prosperity so frequently lead into danger. Now is the time for prudence, or next year we may have a new revulsion growing out of the very prosperity of the country. Now is the time for stockholders in banks, railroads, and corporate institutions of all kinds, to look closely after their managers, and to scrutinize narrowly expenditures and enterprises of all kinds, for that great conservative agent, poverty, is fast disappearing, and we are on the threshold of a period that will tempt men to indulge in all kinds of speculation and all kinds of extravagance. As it is with farmers, who, as they well know, seldom go to ruin except when their farm produce is very high in price, so it is with the people at large—the hour of prosperity is the moment of danger. Let those who saw and those who suffered by the crisis of 1857, see to it that the unbounded crops of 1859, and the immense results which are being gradually developed throughout the land, prove not the forerunner of another such catastrophe.

And, in the meantime, perhaps the Treasury Department at Washington will do well, before making any more estimates like those for 1858 and those for 1860, to consult some discreet and experienced New York merchant, and inquire of him what the prospects of trade may be. It would be very sad to see the public faith permanently shaken in Mr. Cobb's figures.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The New Treaty with Mexico—Apprehended Trouble between the Soldiers and Mormons in Utah—The Public Store Contract, &c., &c.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DESPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15, 1859.

Mr. McLane will probably use the whole of the two months' leave of absence from his post, which the government has conceded to him, and the Brooklyn will go to New York to sail.

In the meantime the new treaty with Mexico will follow, unless Senator Mata has received instructions from the government to arrange the remaining points to be adjusted, and which relate more to detail than to general principles.

There is an impression here that Mr. Buchanan is insisting upon concessions which Mexico objects to, because he wishes to protect the interests of the Tehuantepec Company. This impression is both unjust and erroneous. The President looks to no one company, but to the general interests of all who may have occasion to use the route. He wishes that it shall be open and secure to the commerce of the whole world, and he comprehends that this security can be best given through the action of the government of Mexico itself, rather than from any external force, which might weaken its influence, and perhaps endanger its existence at home, by rousing opposition from a spirit of nationality.

Late advices have been received from Utah by the government. The recent outrages committed by bands allied to the great Mormon influence, and the shooting of a soldier, has greatly exasperated the soldiers, and it is with the utmost difficulty that General Johnston can keep the army from attacking the Mormons. If the Mormons should continue their acts of violence it is difficult to tell where it will end.

General Scott arrived here this morning, and has had frequent interviews with the President and other functionaries of the government. The continued absence of the Secretary of War may necessitate his remaining here some time.

It has been reported that the Hon. John Sherman opposes the continuance of the contract system in the public stores.